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Close & Wasson,

BEE-HIVE.

FOR 30 DAYS from this day, January 30, we will give some rare bargains in Carpets, Wall Paper, Shades, Etc., Etc. The Choicest Goods, too, we have ever had.

ADAMS, MANSUR & CO.

THE DAILY NEWS.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1878.

THE Journal dislikes being called a flopper. Then it should not flop.

The Journal is waiting to see what President Hayes does with silver bill, before it flops again.

CONGRESSMAN JOHN HANNA says the president would not "dare" veto the silver bill. It should not be understood from this that Mr. Hanna wants to be ugly. That is his gentlest manner of persuasion.

THE silver bill has gone to the banking and currency committee in the house. Ewing and two or three like him constitute a majority of this committee, and it is not improbable they may report for a rejection of the senate amendments.

A WASHINGTON dispatch to the Cincinnati Gazette says:

There were some scenes during the protracted night session from which senators might well wish the press would not lift the veil. There was more conspicuous drunkenness upon the floor of the senate than has been witnessed for many years, and it was not confined to one political party.

THE Springfield Republican attributes the Louisiana trouble to the positive necessity of the half-foreign mercantile temperament of New Orleans, which demands a theatrical state of affairs in politics every once in awhile, after the manner of the French. There is a good deal of philosophy in that explanation.

EX-GOV. HENDRICKS has a splendid chance to redeem himself. If he will go into the convention to-morrow and combat the soft money heresy, he will not only find a hearty following, but will regain the confidence of the party. The soft money wing will rage of course, but in two years that will be forgotten. A better opportunity a bold man never had. But Mr. Hendricks is not a bold man.

The Journal on resumption.

January 16. February 11. To repeal the law. The repeal of the law would be an act of resumption, act, or weakness, of folly, and extension of the time had faith. Gold is for resumption, lower now than it has been, becomes a boon at any period since necessity, and the war, and it would sooner it is done be supreme folly as better. well as had faith for the government to change its policy and turn its back on resumption when the difficulties of the way have been so nearly overcome.

THE Terre Haute Express in estimating the effects of the silver bill, says that the price of silver will not be increased much; that greenbacks will sink to the level of silver; that gold will be exported and "it is not likely that one person in a hundred will again see an American gold coin," that paper will be the chief money because of the bulkiness of silver; that trade will not be improved and that people will "set about to improve and perfect a system of paper money," which means inflation of irredeemable issues. The hard money men who have advocated the Bland bill, can now see that in the opinion of the ablest greenback paper in the country we have made a long step toward inflation and repudiation.

The spring following the change in the proprietorship of the Journal the republicans carried the city by a very large majority, and the Journal was the first to advance the letting of the city printing to the lowest bidder.—[Journal.]

Five years before this The News advocated this contracting for work; two years before this it was done at the instance of The News, and a little later the German printing steal was abolished. The News has saved the city thousands of dollars in printing alone, by enforcing fair business competition in the work. It was accomplished long before the Journal ever had a word to say in its favor. The city advertising which used to cost from \$15,000 to \$20,000 a year now costs less than \$1,000, and the result is due to the unflinching attacks made by this paper.

"Newspaper Controversies."

The Journal pleads the baby act, begs the question and equivocates to the extent of a column and a half this morning. The article is intended to be a personal explanation for the benefit of the proprietor, who, with that obliqueness of vision which always accompanies overweening vanity, can not divorce "self" from anything with which it is connected. In this case he industriously attempts to show that he had nothing to do with anything. We didn't suppose he had and therefore take no notice of his allusion to the "nicknames" which he says the papers of the city have decorated him with, nor the self-certified announcement that "the best class of citizens of all shades of political opinion" have fully approved his course. This can not mean the course of the paper, for its financial floppings have excited the disgust and contempt of the whole state; its disquisitions on foreign politics, have been the laughing stock of every body who has read them; and on domestic politics it has no views at all. We are therefore driven to understand that the course which "the better class of citizens of all shades of political opinion" have approved is the personal course of the proprietor in reference to what he cuttingly terms the "nicknames and cheap low wit" of the papers of the city at his expense. He seems to think that there has been a tremendous storm of persecution and he has bared his bulging-brow to the blast, fancying that his martyrdom was winning the silent adoration of numberless households and the glorious encouragement of "the better class of citizens of all shades of political opinion." It's a harmless mania and we leave him to nurse it.

Concerning the supreme court controversy of this paper the Journal asserted that its "proprietor" knew nothing of the cause of the court's action. This The News acknowledged might be true. We could readily believe the proprietor knows nothing or next to nothing about the conduct of his paper. But the supreme court reporter of the paper knows, and the forced hilarity of the allusion to his "jocular remarks," now sounds more like graveyard whistling than anything else.

As to the matter of circulation the Journal went out of its way, in commenting on The News's supreme court difficulty, to say that it was an "advertising scheme" on the part of this paper and followed this remark with what the proprietor might term some "cheap low wit," about the circulation of The News, intimating that it was misrepresented and that we were perpetrating a fraud. The News had not mentioned the subject. The Journal began although it now tries to sneak out of it.

The question being forced upon us we suggested that it be tested in any manner that would be fair, and added:

Now, while The News is on the subject of circulation, we desire to charge in the most explicit manner that the Journal is practicing a most gigantic fraud upon its advertisers and all concerned in the matter of circulation, and has obtained a credit in Rowell's Newspaper Directory for more than double the number of copies which it actually prints or has printed for a year. Worse than that, the editor of the Directory says the credit was obtained upon sworn statements made by the publisher of the Journal. The News makes the charge openly, and The Journal dare not challenge the proof and submit itself to the test.

The Journal, after trying to ignore this statement, now prefaces its explanation with the remark that the public is not interested in such a controversy. But it can not dismiss it in any such lofty manner. The public is interested, vitally interested. The general public is interested in knowing if a paper professing great morality and claiming to be a leader and educator of the people, conducts its business honestly or dishonestly, truthfully or untruthfully. If a newspaper obtains money for advertising upon a representation that it has double the circulation it has, it is practicing a swindle as much as the coal merchant who would take the money for two tons of coal and deliver but one. And any advertiser who will take his case into the courts upon such a state of facts, would surely obtain a set-off corresponding with the difference between the circulation claimed and the bona fide issue. Now the simple statement by The News that the Journal is receiving credit in Rowell's Directory for double its actual circulation. The proprietor again pleads the baby act. He did not make any statement, a clerk did it—for which of course he is not responsible! He (the clerk) don't remember whether the figures were sworn to or not, but at any rate they were correct. This, however, was in October, 1876. Rowell's last directory was issued in January, 1878, and the advertising public understands that the statements of circulation are made for every issue of the work, and that they represent the present actual circulation. That directory says the Journal has a circulation of 12,936, and the editor of the directory says the statement was sworn to. The report in the directory professes to give the average daily circulation of the Journal. It is put there to catch advertisers. It is possible that on one day, or a number of days during the political campaign the Journal may have reached the figures it gives as its circulation, but its circulation to-day, its average circulation during the past year, is not half of the amount given to the Directory, and we hold this up to the people that they may see the pitiful subterfuge by which the Journal has endeavored to obtain business and reputation. Taking its own admissions it has been practicing a fraud and soliciting business under false pretenses. It has represented that it now

has the circulation it had in 1876. As a matter of fact it never had any such circulation, any more than The News had 17,000 circulation because it sold that many copies the day after the presidential election.

The tail end of its article, in which it asserts that the weight of the Journals sent through the postoffice is ten times or ten hundred times, or some such matter, heavier than that of The News, is the most pitiful case of begging the question we ever saw, while the allusion to the fact that the Journal receives several hundred more registered letters than The News does is crushing beyond rejoinder. Why don't it bring up its pay rolls and show that it employs more men than The News, or get a yardstick and demonstrate that the Journal is a bigger paper than The News. These things would be quite as relevant. Not one fortieth part of the circulation of The News goes through the post office. It is sent by railroad and does not go near the post office. The Journal can make a fine showing of weight, for it weighs twice as much as The News to begin with, and it has a large weekly circulation. But this sort of test is trivial. We make no concealment about our circulation. It is a comfortable one, it don't bother us half as much as it does other people. We think it is the largest in the state by considerable, and if it is not we are perfectly willing to have it known. We renew the offer to the Journal to test the question in any fair way. Let the Journal name a man, The News a man, the two a third, who shall examine the circulations for one month, three months, a year, to whom all facts and papers shall be submitted, and who will get at the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth.

Steamship Lines.

The house committee on post offices and post roads yesterday agreed to report the bill in favor of establishing a steamship mail line from Galveston, Texas, to Vera Cruz.

Representative Waddell, chairman of the house committee on post offices and post roads, yesterday, appeared before the senate post office committee and read his report, accompanying the bill as adopted by the house committee, to provide for two ocean mail steamship lines between the United States and Brazil. The bill as agreed upon will be submitted to the house at the first opportunity.

Fires.

The total loss by the destructive fire in New York Sunday night was \$415,000; total insurance, \$240,000.

Chess, Bailey & Co.'s, and Voss, Taylor & Co.'s large oil warehouses, in Mobile, burned yesterday. Loss, \$25,000.

A large brick warehouse, belonging to the Savannah bank and trust company, and leased to H. M. Conner & Co., Savannah, Georgia, was burned by an incendiary Sunday night. The building contained 4,000 bales of cotton. It was covered by \$220,000 insurance. Only 500 bales, damaged, were saved.

Tilden and Hendricks.

In the end the complete history of the management of the democratic campaign, after the election of Mr. Tilden, will unfold itself. It will then be found that Mr. Tilden himself was opposed to the electoral bill, and made his opposition sufficiently distinct to Mr. Hewitt; that Mr. Hewitt suppressed Mr. Tilden's telegrams and went ahead in spite of his master, and but that it was unsafe to vap horses in the middle of the stream, Mr. Hewitt would have been superseded in the middle of January.

A Physician Assassinated.

Dr. Henry C. Moss was assassinated at his home at Venice, Illinois, about 1 o'clock yesterday morning. He had arisen to take some medicine, when he saw two men peering through the window. He opened the door, thinking they wanted his professional services, and one of them immediately fired, shooting him through the heart.

Heartrending to see the Flopper.

The Indianapolis Journal, after a week's advocacy of honest money and no repeal of the resumption act, suffered another relapse on Tuesday, and declared in favor of resumption and the repeal of the act. It is quite heartrending to see it so torn up by conflicting doubts.

A Fair Warning to the Flopper.

There are some indications that the Journal thinks of flopping into the greenback camp. That is all right; but our humble neighbor need not think he can supplant a steady old paper like the Express as a greenback organ.

A Singular Fact.

It is a singular fact that the cholera never attacks hogs when they are down to \$3.25. But just let the price of pork go up to \$5.25 and every last mother's son of them will kick the bucket just a week or so before they are ready for shipment.

A Peddler of Paganism.

In public esteem the Ingersoll of to-day is not the Ingersoll who nominated Blaine in 1875, and made the campaign of that year with so much credit to himself. He is only a peddler of paganism.

Liability of a Liquor Seller.

Joseph P. Wall, of New York, who kicked his wife to death, was sentenced yesterday to 15 years in the state prison, and advised by the judge to bring a civil action against the parties who sold him liquor, and sue for damages for the support of his children, now doubly bereaved.

Anderson's Case.

Fifty-three republican members of the legislature of Louisiana have signed an appeal asking executive clemency in behalf of Thomas C. Anderson. There is no decision in the case of Anderson's appeal for a new trial, the judge not having received a copy of the evidence from the defense.

Death of African Explorers.

An official telegram from Zanzibar announces the death there of MM. Morse and Crepel, who were sent by the king of the Belgians to explore the interior of Africa.

Steamer Sunk to Sea.

The steamer City of Dallas took fire at her dock in New York, yesterday, and was sunk to prevent her total destruction. Her cargo was insured.

Butter, Eggs and Cheese.

The international butter, egg and cheese convention of the United States and Canada will be held at the Grand Pacific hotel, Chicago, on the 6th to the 8th of March.

"Falling Stars."

A star falls in the sky; They say a birth is registered on earth, To live and die.

O start in thy descent Dost thou bring love From worlds above, Or discontent?

Star falling from on high, Bringing to earth Celestial birth, Dost thou not sigh?

So many stars must fall! Some go astray, We only pray, God find them all.

—[Sara Jewett in N. Y. World.]

SCRAPS.

"Stamboul" is the Turkish name for Constantinople.

The Akkond of Swat has reached the Swat by, and by.—[Chicago Times.]

Said Mrs. Partington: "What is all this fuss about rheumatizing silver?"

A Canadian clergyman skated to church, and has been convicted of breaking the Sabbath.

A recent cold day is described as being "as cold as the glance of a rich man at a poor cousin."

Revolving rubber heel plates, to equalize wear and prevent slipping, are the latest novelty in the shoe trade.

Eight bishops of the Protestant Episcopal church, officiated at the funeral of William Welsh in Philadelphia.

A little girl suffering from the mumps declared that she "feels as though, a headache had slipped down into her neck."

Mansfield, Tennessee, sent its negro centenarian to the Philadelphia exhibition in 1876, and 1878 let him die of cold and starvation.

This is the Gaelic for "hold the fort." Gleidh and dun, in the mise tighlain, So the long rapier, and the sword, Their air as am fros gu fathais, Ni Sinn sin treid ghra.

A few days since a lad some eight years of age said to his mother: "Mother, which are we, Catholics or Episcopalians?" "We ain't any of them," said a younger brother, chipping in: "we're Percic coast pierneers."—[Virginia (Nev.) Enterprise.]

P. T. Barnum never felt bad over any of his failures but one. He offered five dollars to his wood-cut into Webster's dictionary and the publishers scorned him, and then they were putting in wolves and buzzards for nothing.—[Detroit Free Press.]

An energetic revivalist is conducting meetings in a Baptist church, in Lexington, Ky. He preaches a sermon in which the delights of heaven and the horrors of hell are vividly described, and then, taking out his watch, says, "I will give sinners exactly five minutes to choose."

A Paris society has applied to the Lord mayor of London for permission to open an establishment in London for the preparation and sale of horseflesh as food. The lord mayor responded that no permission was necessary. The promoters of the new industry rely upon the foreigners in London to make it successful. There are now sixty-one horseflesh markets in Paris.

Mr. Bull at the sick-bed—"There, there now, Mo'ammed, be quiet, and let me manage this thing." Sick Man—"What, thou ghaour, is the difference between you and the Russians? Does the nine-tailed cat, then differ from the knout? By Allah, no! Get out of here!" Mr. Bull, in holy horror—"Well, now, Hi never! The sick man quarreling with his nurse! My heyest! Hi 'ope 'Orbly isn't far away!"—[Courier Journal.]

Of a certain eastern ex-governor, a pleasant story is related. Once upon a time he visited Worcester, and called upon an acquaintance who owned many fine pictures. The ex-governor went about the room examining these until he came to a painting of the Madonna hanging above the mantel. He peered through his eye-glass, "And who—or—is this?" he asked. "That," said his acquaintance, "is a Madonna." "Ah," said the ex-governor, blandly, "is she a Worcester lady?"

Another celebrity in town is Mrs. Mary J. Holmes, the novelist, whose volumes, decorated to secret, have done more to derange the discipline in the line of boarding schools than anything else. The surreptitious copies of Lena Rivers and Edna Browning that have been captured and destroyed by the guardians of youth must now approach the hundreds. In spite of the authorities armed against her, the writer, Mrs. Holmes, does not look like a crushed or conscience-stricken party, but in the fleeting glimpse caught of her in the crowded reception at the White house, seemed a tall, fine-looking lady, with graceful carriage, dark hair, eloquent eyes and beautiful mouth.—[Washington letter.]

The Supreme Court's Discrimination.

[Terre Haute Gazette.]

The supreme court of Indiana has acted in a very unfair and absurd manner in the Indianapolis Evening News in the matter of withholding its decisions until too late for publication in that paper. All the indications point to the fact that it adopted a rule for no other purpose than to injure The News. But Lord bless their dear souls, The News will outlive them, and past bragades on their graves. The best thing they can do is to rescind the rule adopted by them, and not attempt to interfere in the newspaper business. If it proposes to discriminate, it had better do it in favor of The News, which is head and shoulders above all other Indianapolis contemporaries in the matter of ability and honesty.

The Effects of Hard Times.

[Boston Correspondence Hartford Courant.]

I could write you of many impressive instances of reverses of fortune that have fallen in Boston, were it not that they would be readily recognized, and are of too private a nature to justify parade in print. We have passed through an experience never to be forgotten. Young men have grown old under it. Old men have died from its effects. There are deaths constantly occurring here attributed to heart disease, or one of the other chronic complaints, of which the more accurate definition would be "Died of the hard times." It literally kills men to face the cares and perplexities of business.

American Corn Abroad.

The basis of the proposal to have at the Paris exhibition an American kitchen, to cook Indian corn in diverse ways calculated to afford a new sensation to the Parisian palate, was not at first sight very clear. But when it is remembered that Indian corn is almost unknown as an article of food in Europe, that the crop in the United States was 760,950,000 bushels valued at the lowest estimate at \$380,000,000, and that of this quantity only 38,540,000 bushels were exported, bringing in \$23,794,000, there will be seen in this apparently trifling project a capital advertisement that may result in a very good business.

The Flopping Journal Estimated.

[Gooshen Independent.]

It is an old time-server that can pray or curse according to demand, with no settled convictions, flopping first for resumption then against it.

A Very Long Time.

The Indianapolis Journal is paying the way for another flop on the financial question. A month is a long time for it to "stick out."

BLOOMINGTON NEWS.

Bloomington, February 18.

AT THE COLLEGE CHAPEL.

The exercises of the "Public" Saturday morning, proved above the average and the performance certainly deserve praise. The speeches were all delivered in a pleasant style; were well composed and produced a good effect. Mr. Fred. Frendley, of Youngstown, Ohio, made a tirade against fraternities and all combinations having secrecy, carrying arguments which if practically carried out would destroy as organizations the church, the state and especially the unity of our social strength, the family. Mr. W. Spangler, of Auburn, Ind., advocated the holding of "leaves" to the students, to be attended by the families of the faculty. Mr. Scott, of the freshman class, appeared in a good oration, as the champion of reforms, while Miss Emma Ketchum, of Smithville, declaimed a poetical effusion, after which Mr. S. O. Foster, of Logansport pronounced an eulogium on "Liberty."

Sunday afternoon Dr. Richard Owen delivered an interesting and instructive lecture on "Lessons from the Holy Land." Some years ago the doctor made a complete tour of Palestine, which he wrote up for the New York Tribune.

Mr. Hugh Marlin is the proprietor of the embryo greenback organ. The Independent, which will soon be established. His son James will act as managing editor, while Mr. D. O. Spencer, the popular and talented correspondent of the Louisville-Courier Journal and New Albany Ledger-Standard has been appointed city editor also a corps of reporters will be organized.

The Mendelsohn singing society have in preparation the cantata of the Haymakers. T. I. T.

Congressional.

The senate yesterday passed the following bills: Senate bill for the relief of settlers on public lands under pre-emption laws. Mr. Pad-dock, in explanation of this bill, said it was to allow a settler who had occupied a tract of land a year or more to change his settlement, and take up under the homestead law, and that the time thus spent on the former tract be counted as part of the five years required under the homestead law.

The senate bill to amend the act of March 2, 1877, to provide for the preparation and publication of the new edition of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

Mr. Withers, from the committee on pensions, reported back the resolution instructing the committee to consider as to the expediency of reducing and readjusting the compensation of pension agents, and also as to the practicability of having pensioners paid directly from the treasury of the United States, together with the resolution in relation to the various public officers to whom the question had been submitted, and moved that they be printed and recommended. So ordered.

Mr. Cameron, of Pennsylvania, introduced a bill to reinstate certain officers of the United States army, who served therein more than 20 years continuously, and served also during the late rebellion, and who were wounded and brevetted for gallant conduct in the field and in action, and who were honorably mustered out of the service under section 12, act of July 15, 1870, be reinstated and retired as of the date they were respectively mustered out.

It is being the day for the consideration of district affairs nothing else of importance was done.

Comparison of Debts and Revenue.

[New York World.]

The British debt is but a little less than twice as large as ours; and yet, while it cost England in 1877 a little less than \$27,000,000 to manage and pay interest on her debt, Secretary Sherman asks for more than \$18,000,000 to pay the interest on our debt for the next year. We think and speak habitually of Great Britain as a free trade country, and when a proposition is made, as by Mr. Woods' committee, at the present moment, to improve, simplify and lighten the burdens of our revenue system, the public ear is deafened with the outcry that we must keep up the tariff to maintain the revenue. Must we, indeed? In 1877 Great Britain collected from customs \$20,410,420. In the same year we collected from the same source only \$20,614,377. And yet Great Britain has simplified her duties to the lowest point, while we levy duties on nearly every article that enters our ports from the ocean or crosses our northern frontier.

Making a Plute Doctor.

[New York paper.]

It has been a question unsolved by many how the tribes of Indians give their sheep skins. We have at last heard of several executions for inability to bring about a cure among the Plutes, and now we have particulars at hand how they elect a successor in the case of the death of a medicine man or woman. All the adult members of the tribe are called together; a white round stone is provided for each and all except one, and that is a black one; these are put in a sack together and passed around, each hand drawing out a pebble. The one drawing the black stone is thereafter to act as a medicine man or woman, as the case may be, for women and men must take their chance of drawing. The tribe must then select the quality of their best he can—the more the better—for he will have a longer lease of life; because, on the death of his third patient, he is put to death in a summary manner, sometimes shot, again stoned to death, and at others burned.

An Emergency Existing.

The supreme court having established the precedent, it is now proposed to have rules of court in the federal state and territorial courts directing that no business shall be transacted until 2 o'clock in the afternoon. Then no suits can be filed before that time and no cases disposed of, the clerk pigeon-holing all documents. It is also suggested that the public officers decline to perform any work before 2 o'clock, that there be no schools in the forenoon, that trains cease running, and that the chief of police order his men to make no arrests until 2 o'clock. This is the only way the people can hope to avoid discriminating against the morning papers in favor of The News. There seems to be an emergency calling for the immediate adoption of the measures indicated.

A Business Institution.

[Springfield-Republican.]

One of the best managed business institutions in this country is the New York post-office, under Mr. James. The true principles of civil service reform are given practical illustrations in this force of 1,200 people, political influence being practically unknown, and a system of admission only for efficiency and promotion solely for merit scrupulously observed. Two of the heads of department have served in the office over 50 years each.

The Cardinals in their Cells.

Sixty-one cardinals entered the cells last evening. The cardinal patriarch of Lisbon has not yet arrived. The cardinals will meet twice daily, in theistine-chapel to vote, viz.: At 10 in the morning and 4 in the afternoon.

The Indian Must be Civilized.

[Gen. Sherman.]

If the Indian does not conform to the life of those who surround him, he will be swept away as everything is that impedes civilization.

The Wisdom of Experience.

[Confession of the Morning Journal.]

It is instability that hurts even more than the blunders.

CITY NEWS.

At the meeting of the Methodist preachers' association yesterday, Rev. Stephen Flowers read a paper against the eternity of future punishment. The subject will be continued next week. Rev. T. A. Goodwin has been requested to present a paper on the subject from his standpoint.

Rev. Stephen Flowers yesterday announced that his connection with the Meridian street M. E. church as pastor would terminate with the morning services on next Sunday, and that the new pastor, Rev. W. C. Webb, would enter upon his duties on the first Sunday in March. Mr. Webb comes here from Alexandria, Virginia.

"A man killed in a drunken row in a saloon in this city a few days since had in his pocket a receipt for subscription to the Sentinel. As soon as the fact was made known The Evening News adopted the Sentinel's style of editorials at once, the only difference being that instead of raw beef The News feeds on ass's ears."—[Journal.] Pretty good. What is meant?

INTERVIEW WITH A TOURIST.

The Store-Id Currency in Mexico—Silver Twenty per cent. off in New Orleans—A Railroad Adventure.

George C. Harding, editor of the Saturday Herald, and Edward L. Palmer have just returned from a trip to the Mexican republic. A News reporter had a conversation with the former tourist this morning and finds him stocked with a new invoice of health and a large and varied assortment of ideas based upon extensive and searching observation. He described his journey from Vera Cruz to the City of Mexico by rail as being especially pleasant. The Mexican railroads seem to be run for the convenience of the dilettanti. The trains are never in a hurry. When a stop is made at a station it is always a full stop, allowing from 30 minutes to an hour to see the sights and accumulate sustenance. The management is in the hands of Englishmen, the engineers being Americans and English, with Mexican conductors and brakemen. The coaches are built upon the English compartment plan. Mr. Harding related a little incident that happened upon the train in which a New Yorker figured as the hero. This traveler was accompanied by his wife and two or three children. The lady was nervous almost to the verge of lunacy from a fear of yellow fever and cut-throats. One of the railroad officials at Vera Cruz wishing to make the party as comfortable as possible had them put into the first-class compartment of a coach at that city and gave the Mexican brakemen, strictly in charge to see that they wanted for nothing. The brakeman alive to his duty after the train was well under way, stealthily opened the door and looked in. Then he closed the door again. Soon after he looked in upon his charge again. This was repeated again and again until the lady, nearly crazy with terror, gave a terrible shriek and her husband went for that brakeman then and there, shaking him until his hollow hue changed to a death-like purple. The man of the wheel succeeded in making his escape from the infuriated New Yorker, who summoned the conductor, informing him that a brigand was on the train. The brakemen were mustered—the guilty party pointed out—an explanation of the greater vermacular followed. The New Yorker was told of the arrangement made at Vera Cruz, and overcame with remorse slipped a double-look into the hand of the half-strangled brakeman. The apology was considered ample.

At New Orleans, previous to sailing for bi-metallic Mexico, Mr. Harding transmitted his greenbacks into gold, paying two per cent. for the exchange. On arriving at Vera Cruz, he went to a bank to trade some of the yellow metal for the Mexican dollar of the daddies. Here the banker candidly told him he could only allow him 10 per cent. for his gold, but that some of the gambling houses would do better—probably a fact, for he found one who would give him \$1.15 in silver for each golden dollar. Silver is a great nuisance in Mexico. In the capital of the republic, a city of about 300,000 inhabitants, it is a usual sight to see a stout spined Indian, a fellow that can trot all day with 800 or 1,000 pounds weight on his shoulders, with a load of argentiferous dollars on his back, following a merchant. From time to time the merchant will stop to disburse the metal, counting out a few pounds of the silver in some business transaction, then tying up the sack reloads his Indian and marches off to make other payments. Mr. Harding told us that he had seen a New Orleans bought a draft on Vera Cruz for \$800. When he presented his credentials at the Mexican bank he was horror-stricken to find the amount counted out to him in silver dollars—nearly 50 pounds weight. He protested that he wanted gold—that it was so nominated in the bond. The banker, with his elongated saddle-bag, pointed out the unlucky word, "payable in coin," and the unhappy American shouldered his burden and departed.

Silver is also becoming a great nuisance in New Orleans, owing to the large influx of that metal from Mexico, and the stove lid currency is discounted. The silver dollar is worth 90 cents. To show the disfavor into which it is fallen, it is a sad fact that even saloon keepers, whose liquid commodities admit of a larger profit than pertains to any other class of merchandise, also insist on the 20 per cent. shave.

New York STORE.

(Established 1853.)

NOTION DEPARTMENT

OPENED THIS DAY A

New Stock

OF

BLACK SILK FRINGES.

* Every article marked in plain figures!

PETTIS, IVERS & CO.

EMBROIDERIES

We can show the BEST Goods in this line for the LEAST MONEY. Prices will be made satisfactory to all in both FINE and COMMON GOODS. Call and examine.

H. S. TUCKER,
No. 9 North Penn. St.

IF YOU WANT CARPETS, WALL PAPER, Etc., within the next two years, get them NOW. A word to the wise is sufficient.

ROLL & MORRIS

30, 32 and 34 S. Illinois St.

INDIANAPOLIS SAVINGS BANK.

66 EAST MARKET STREET.
Depositors only are stockholders and receive entire net profits.
W. N. JACKSON, President.
JOHN W. RAY, Treasurer.

Clearance Sale.

No shelf-worn or DAMAGED Goods, but the very best in the market, at prices below all competition. Our stock must be reduced before the 1st of March, at which time our firm changes.

Our large and elegant stock of **LADIES' MUSLIN, CAMBRIC and LINEN UNDERWEAR and INFANTS' WEAR**, of the celebrated make of Simon Sterns, must be closed out, and in order to do this we have marked every piece at less than manufacturers' cost. **LADIES**, see these goods; they are fine, and the prices are below all comparison.

Ladies' fine Cashmere Hose reduced from 75c to 35c. Greatest bargain ever offered.

Table Linen, Towels, Napkins, Cloths, Cassimeres, Jeans, in fact every article in the house down to prices which must create a sensation and bring out the money, if there is any in the state. At our prices Dry Goods are a better investment than government bonds. Come and see us.

HESS & HANNA.

12 and 14 W. Washington st.

CITY NEWS.

The coal dealers' war seems to have about closed.

Alice May Quinn will lecture in Chicago March 3.

Balke, Brunswick & Co. have offered a billiard table as one of the prizes in the state tournament.

The city council last night accepted an invitation from Father Bessones to attend the funeral services of the pope.

David Gibson & Co. are tearing down their West Washington street flouring mill to give place to a mill with 12 run of burrs.

The high school pupils from 1853 to 1859 will meet at Claypool, Newcomb & Ketcham's office to-night to form a permanent organization.

A great benefit has been secured to the poor by the introduction of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup; for it now takes only 25 cents to cure a cough, when formerly doctor bills alone amounted to dollars.

VALENTINES

At Wholesale and Retail,
From 1c. to \$8.

CATHCART & CLELAND,
26 East Washington St.

Reformed Episcopal Church PUBLICATIONS.

Reformed Episcopal Church Prayer Books.
Articles of Religion of the R. E. Church.
Comparison of Prayer Books.
Reasons why I became a Reformed Episcopalian, by Bishop Nicholson.
The Evangelical Ideal of a Viable Church, by Bishop Cheney.
The Lord's Table and not the Altar, by Bishop Cummings, and other R. E. Church publications, at E. B. PORTER'S, No. 10 North Penn. st.

AUCTION SALE

OF WATCHES, DIAMONDS, JEWELRY, Silverware, Clocks and Bronzes, still continued.

We will have a SPECIAL sale of fine Marble and Bronze, French and American Seth Thomas Clocks on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY afternoons, the 19th and 20th inst., at 2 o'clock. They must be sold, so come and examine them and then attend the sale.

HARRY CRAFT,
Corner Washington and Penn. St.
T. E. DAWSON, Auctioneer.

BANKRUPT SALE OF NOTES AND ACCOUNTS.

By virtue of an order of the District Court of the United States for the District of Indiana, I will sell at public auction, at the door of the Post Office, in Indianapolis, in the county of Marion and State of Indiana, on Tuesday, the 26th day of February, 1878, at 10 o'clock a. m., the following notes, accounts and judgments belonging to the estate of Haskett & Hetselgesser, bankrupts:

ACCOUNTS—Max Herlick, \$7 06; Geo Sweetzer, \$17 25; E. L. Whitton, \$70 05; Frank A. Boyd, \$47 72; Cass Bremmerman, \$57 73; Sewing Machine Cabinet Co., \$1 25; J. O. D. Lilly & Son, \$45 55; Wm. Idings, \$66; House of Refuge, \$201 50; Dr. H. H. Moore, \$74 11; Dr. Von Moschizker, \$1 25; Dr. E. H. Fritchard, \$75 32; Thomas Early, \$33 65; T. H. Murphy, \$50; Wm. Meyer, \$3 45; John Buchanan, \$6 16; L. Davidson, \$7 58; J. C. Kennedy, \$7 07; Geo. T. Moore, \$327 27; Fred Woodbridge, \$1 15; J. McGinnis, \$2 96; M. Dougherty, \$6; N. B. Coder, \$21 51; Dr. T. M. Harbin, \$5 88; Mrs. C. B. Martin, \$6 40; Mrs. E. P. Howe, \$23 69; H. E. Church, \$22 16; George Borst, \$6 45; Benjamin Mason, \$35 58; Lewis Wiley, \$36 78; Boyd & Lippincott, \$4 00; J. L. Irvin, \$5 07; J. Fischer & Co., \$7 10; W. H. D. Merrill, \$16 40; Jeff Scott, \$5 25; J. O. Woodruff, \$336 39; J. A. Vinnebeck, \$89 65; Neal & Allen, \$5; Geo. B. Engle, \$7 50; Mrs. Admire, \$12 30; D. Leisner, \$1 10; Field & Co., \$2 70; John Curry, \$1 75; S. Kaufman, \$14 45; Dr. C. N. Buel, \$12 38; Mrs. M. E. Palmer, \$31 05; Mr. Pichener, \$10 30; Dr. H. H. Peacher, \$1 50; P. E. Robinson, \$5 70; Thomas Hathaway, \$1; Jacob Traub, \$2 95; D. Anderson, \$1 91; Mrs. Walpole, \$3 65; M. Anderson, \$1 50; Chas. W. Hasset, \$11 75; E. T. Miller, \$31 36; B. F. Brown, \$10; George Wagone, \$310 44; Frank Hardin, \$56 61; E. C. Ryan, \$24 90; William Ryan, \$21 70; Rodin & Wood, \$8 35; J. Caldwell, \$53 50; Philip Hoffman, \$47 95; Chas. Teel, \$5 50; J. L. June & Co., \$3; John F. Hahn, \$1 15; F. M. Brown, \$4 28; Joshua Idings, \$2 70; E. B. Ratout, \$1 10; Lem Englan, \$1 50; S. H. Hopkins, \$5 79; Davis & Langdon, \$1 75; C. A. Woodbridge, \$1 50; G. Frank Miller, \$7 70; Matthew Schmidt, \$31 70; J. Monroe, 50 cents; R. Smock, \$21 25; J. B. Caldwell, \$10; A. H. Harriet, \$9 05; Barnard & Wheeler, \$20 02; Olin Hatfield, \$2; Prof. Black, \$7 40; Noble Davidson, \$4 87; Chas. Lincoln, \$2 25; John G. Walters, \$26; K. A. Clifford, \$25; F. L. Siddall, \$2 50; C. A. Wright, \$60; Chas. Tyner, \$4 65; John C. Webb, \$2; A. W. Hester, \$539 46; Thos. B. Nees, \$8 88; A. Gay, \$30 84; John & Daugherty, \$34 88; H. M. Pierce, Turner, Ind., \$30; J. W. Cox, Brooklyn, Ind., \$60 77; E. Cully, Nashville, Ind., \$61 40; W. M. Spencer & Leitzberger, Frankfort, Ind., \$38 20; W. H. Van Cleave, New Ross, Ind., \$11; Dr. W. H. Corner, Fisher's Station, Ind., \$56 40; S. R. Walker, Mansfield, Ill., \$8 60; S. A. Osborn, Ogden, Ill., \$176 62; S. J. Cook, Teetersburg, Ind., \$6 16; Moore & Reynolds, Poland, Ind., \$11; W. H. Reese, Monticello, Ill., \$13 73; B. A. Tinsley, Catlin Station, Ind., \$22 95; L. J. Sterrett, Marion, Ind., \$10 85; I. N. Smock, Champaign, Ill., \$12 90; Miller, Champaign, Ill., \$20 54; Davis & Davis, Reno, Ind., \$27 07; J. Comstock, Martinsville, Ind., \$201 31; S. A. Lambert & Co., Ellettsville, Ind., \$85 54; French & Berry, Pleasant View, Ind., \$12 55; Shrim & Sanders, Morgantown, Ind., \$15 20; E. Nutting & Co., Salem City, Ind., \$5; Clark & Co., S. C. Scherer, Ind., \$10 70; W. C. Hockenberry, Springfield, Ind., \$10 25; J. W. Moore, Fortville, Ind., \$56 18; Christ Malle, Arcadia, Ind., \$430 74; A. B. Seward, Elkin, Ind., \$35 08; Faulk & Reynolds, Vandalia, Ill., \$7; J. S. Cox, Fairmount, Ill., \$3 15; G. W. Millet, Geneva, Ind., \$30; Eastman & Armsby, Ogden, Ind., \$30; John Hooker, Fortville, Ind., \$26 72; Wesner Bros., Kokomo, Ind., \$20; J. Wrennick, Centerville, Ind., \$76 22; O. H. Brown, Sheffield, Ind., \$31 85; Brown & Ulen, Lexington, Ind., \$50 35; Tisel & Kildman, Knightsville, Ind., \$17 55; Thos. L. Fowler, Woodville, Ind., \$50 50; W. Whalon, Whitehall, Ind., \$1 76.

NORRIS—James S. Coyner, \$14 98; J. W. Meyers, \$22 20; R. Kyle & Son, \$100; E. C. Overman, \$12 33; Wm. Dyke, \$23; H. H. Bogges, \$16 78; G. W. Ryan, Jr., \$317 40; S. A. Karnes, Parker's Station, Ind., \$29 80; Luther See, Perkinsville, Ind., \$12 30; Frank G. Hoffman, Remington, Ind., \$164 87; G. B. Kissel, Spencer, Ind., \$219 15; Clark Robbins, Brooklyn, Ind., \$88 35; Frank F. Moore, Frankfort, Ind., \$120 75; Leander Miller, Jerome, Ind., \$63 90.

DEATERS—W. M. Spencer & Co., Frankfort, Ind., \$250; Pickering & Woods, Lebanon, Ind., \$75; Susan Hitchens and Peter Hitchens, Mansfield, Ill., \$218 35.

CHECKS—N. A. Meeker on People's Bank of Portland, Ind., \$82 25; H. C. Atchison on the Farmers' Bank of Frankfort, Ind., \$176 28.

JEWELRY—Wiley Burns, Columbus, Ind., \$50; J. S. Coggeshall, Ogden, Ind., \$26 15; Peter B. Stout et al., Noblesville, Ind., \$183 84; J. & W. Strange, Michigantown, Ind., \$35 76; H. L. English, Dunreith, Ind., \$176 29.

Terms of Sale, Cash.

H. C. ADAMS, Assignee.
Hasket & Hetselgesser, Bankrupts. us o s, 14, 14

HAVE YOU TRIED IT?
We refer to that most remarkable compound, Dr. MORRIS'S Syrup of Tar, Wild Cherry and Horehound, for Coughs, Colds, Blood Spitting and Weak Lungs, Croup, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Bronchitis, and all diseases of the lungs and throat. Probably no similar preparation ever before so quickly found its way into public favor as this. It is sold in our community is simply enormous. Those who have been disappointed in other so-called remedies, are specially invited to try this. Be sure to get the genuine Dr. Morris's Syrup of Tar, Wild Cherry and Horehound. Regular sizes, 50 cents and \$1.

Sold by WARD BROS., 150 Fort Wayne avenue; J. W. Dryer, 344 East Washington street, and E. Martin, South Meridian street and Russell avenue, Browning & Sloan, General Agents.

Very pleasant and always effective is Professor Parker's Pleasant Worm Syrup, and no phre required. Ask us. (F) 11, 14

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2088 REES, 11 and 13 N. Meridian st.

England in the 18th Century (Locky), 2 vol., \$5;

Anatomy of Invertebrate Animals (Huxley), \$2.50;

Ancient Life History of the Earth (Nicholson), \$2;

Homological Index (Pettigrell), \$2; History of English People (Green), \$2.50; History of a Crime (Victor Hugo), \$2; American Navigation (Henry Hall), \$2; Outline of the History of Religion (C. P. Tide), \$2.50.

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